THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,389, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
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FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 13 year's Ship PEERLESS, 841 Tons Register, Captain MAJOR, to sail on or about the middle of October, has very excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to Captain MAJOR on board, or to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. 19th September 1862.

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THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLT, Commander, 1,006 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th proximo, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 29th inst., to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 26th of each month until further notice.

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„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SUDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Pardoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
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STEAM FROM KURRACHEE TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, with Mails from Kurrachee to Muscat, Bunder-abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, on or about the 1st October, returning immediately. For Freight and Passage apply to
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Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Co., "Limited," will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTON CASTLE to Kurrachee on 1st October. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE New and Fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched for Surat THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M.

For First Class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 27th Sept. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. ARNED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwala, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.

Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of
LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment—Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Ink, Red and Green.
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ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED per *James Livesey*, Best Plated Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, also covered Buggy Harness, best made round Brown Driving Carriage and Buggy Reins, best Gentlemen's Hunting Saddles all over Hogskin with furniture and bridle complete. To be had at NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Nesbit Lane, opposite to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE Cooper, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Messrs. BURJONJEE and BAPUJEE SORABJEE LIWALLA, all that Dwelling-House, Hereditaments, and Premises situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the East by the Public Way to Duncan Road, on the West by the Coombarwadda Street, on the North by the Grant Road, on the South by a Piece of vacant ground belonging to Vora Adumjee Woosmanjee. All persons having any claim or claims against the said Premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MACFARLANE and PENISTON, Solicitors for the said purchaser, at their Office, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and he she or they will be precluded from such claim.—Dated this 27th day of September 1862.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant giving notice that FEROZEBAI, wife of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee and daughter of the late Hormusjee Dhunjee Patell, hath contracted with KESSOWJEE NAIK to sell to him all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Oart known by the name of "Chook Pool," with a Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Outhouses and Stable, situate at or near Chowpattee near Girgaum, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and which Oart is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 509, and which said Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9: Notice is hereby given, that the said Oart and Bungalow, Outhouses and Stable do not belong to the said Ferozebae, but the same was purchased in her name as the Trustee of Dossibae, wife of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, and daughter of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the said Premises or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay Green, 27th September 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

RECEIVED from Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

MR. J. C. DIAS, assisted by both professional and amateur gentlemen (many of the latter were members of the late Bombay Choral Society,) will give on the 29th instant, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall.

The object of this performance is to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire, to fulfil which strictly the Managers of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, are only empowered to sell the admission tickets and give half of the proceeds towards the said relief fund after deducting the actual disbursements.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5: First Seats Rs. 4; First Seats Family Ticket to admit threes Rs. 10; Second Seats Rs. 3; Second Seat, to admit three Rs. 5.

F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

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Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

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La Baigneuse—*Court*.
Cueillette des fraises—*Compte Calix*.
Comment on apprend à *Pecher, ditto*.
Ragian Castle—*Porch*.
York Minster.
Cedars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
The Venus of the Great National Exhibition, 1862.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer*.
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell*.
Belisarius—*Baron Gerard*.
Paul Preaching—*Raphael*.
Broken Vows—*Calderon*.
Medora—*Scheffer*.
Nobody ax'd you Sir!—*Cobbold*.
Old, old Story—*Frederick Stone*.
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche*.
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker*.
The Alchemist—*Teniers*.
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer*.
Galatea—*Frost*.
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait*.
Disarming of Cupid.
The Horse Fair—*Rosa Bonheur*.
The Mountain Home—*Landseer*.
The Forester's Family—*Ditto*.
Execution of Lady Jane Grey—*Delaroche*.
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Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair).—*Frank Stone*.
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THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO AND LEANDER"; "THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY; the Complement of the Line of the Indus: WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "The PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "INTRIGUE," "THE CARPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOOMED HOUSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN ON AMATEUR ACTING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPLE; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC RECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OF 'SIXTY-TWO'"; LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY FOR JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA FOR 1862-63"; &c. &c. &c. 156 pp. Rl. 8vo.

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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.		Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Bombay	Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla	„	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur	„	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9½	Coorla.....	dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	„	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20½	Tannah	„	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33½	Callian	Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla.....	„	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wasind	„	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor.....	„	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khardee	„	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct	„	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ...	Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

			P.M.		A.M.					
	Egutpoora ...	Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	„	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Decalee for Nassick	„	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	„	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	„	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	„	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	„	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum...	Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	...	A.M. 10 42	P.M. 4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	„	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel.....	„	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Tillowlee	„	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee	Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.		Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
				P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				
	Khandalla ...	Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee	„	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
88	Kirkulla	„	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum.....	„	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	„	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona	Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 10 0	...	...	...	...
130½	Corecolee	„	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	„	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152½	Peta.....	„	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal.....	„	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ...	„	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	„	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim.....	„	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road.....	„	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	„	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	„	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore ...	Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.		Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
				P.M.	A.M.	P.M.				
	Sholapore ...	Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	„	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	„	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	„	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	„	6 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	„	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ...	„	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal.....	„	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patua	„	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	„	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Corecolee	„	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona	Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	„	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum.....	„	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	„	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee	„	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ...	Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.		Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
				A.M.	P.M.					
	Campoolee ...	Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Tillowlee	„	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
22½	Narel.....	„	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
38½	Budlapoor	„	...	4 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian.....	Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chalisgaum ..	Dep.	2 45	...	A.M.	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum	„	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Munmar	„	5 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56½	Lassulgaum	„	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Niphar	„	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Decolaee for Nassick	„	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore	„	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
118½	Egutpoora ...	Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Kussarah ...	Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Coolburn Viaduct	„	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
126½	Khurdee	„	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140½	Shapoor.....	„	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wasind	„	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Titwalla.....	„	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Callian.....	Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian.....	Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah	„	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop	„	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla	„	9 23	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim.....	„	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270½	Dadur	„	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla	„	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276½	Bombay	Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Gharry at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N.B.—The 3 P.M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P.M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 25th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for Sundry alterations and repairs to the APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY'S, Building in Marine Street (East side), will be received by the Treasurers at the Office up to WEDNESDAY the 1st October next.

Specifications and full particulars of work required to be done may be obtained from Mr. F. SHAW, the Company's Engineer, at Colaba, and the terms of the contract may also be learnt on application to him.

MR. SHAW will attend on the premises in Marine Street, daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock to point out the work proposed to be executed.

REMINGTON & Co., Treasurers.

Apollo Street, Fort, 18th Sept. 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GLO'STER, North Wiltshire, Somerset, Berkley, and Cheddar Cheeses, York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, and Apricot Jam in patent Pots.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. have the pleasure to notify that, preparatory for the reception of large additions to their stock of Framed Pictures during the coming Season, and also on the occasion of closing their Stock Book on the 30TH INSTANT, they will be happy to allow a deduction of ONE-THIRD from the advertized catalogue price on all selections of Pictures made from their Gallery PRIOR TO THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Terms Cash.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Commercial Bank of India have received a Requisition of which the following is a copy, viz:—

"TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of "the Commercial Bank of India, qualified to vote and "holding in the aggregate 500 Shares and upwards, "hereby request you to call a Special General Meeting "of the Shareholders of the Bank, on Tuesday the 14th "day of October next, at which meeting a proposition "will be made that the Directors be instructed forth-"with to apply for and solicit for the Bank a Charter "of Incorporation under the Great Seal of England, "and a further proposition will be made that by such "Charter it should be provided that the head Office of "the Bank shall be in London.—Dated this 9th day of "September 1862."

Signed by 18 Shareholders, holding 2070 shares.

The Directors hereby give notice that in accordance with the above requisition and in pursuance of the XLVI. clause of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next, at the Banking House of the Company, in Rampart Row, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that GOPALL ABAJEE, LUXMEEBAEE, WIDOW of the late NARRON CHUSTNAJEE and PURSHOTOM NARRAYENJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to mortgage unto MADOWROW HURJEESETT, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the Foundarie Ground in Kamwadee, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 884 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87 and bounded on the East by the Public Passage and a water Well, on the West by the compound of Govind Abajee and of Honorable Bagonnath Sunkersett, on the North by the house of Veneejee Denanathjee, and on the South by the house of Hurrichund Bhowanee. All and every person or persons having any claim on the said premises by way of mortgage or inheritable right, or being otherwise interested therein, are to make the same known to me within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 22nd day of September 1862.

MADOWROW HURJEESETT,
Residing Girgaum Road, opposite to the Native Benevolent Library and Reading Room.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS.

No. 6, BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* with, for want of local information they experience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifice of their valuable time* in providing themselves with. have induced the undersigned to supply this *desideratum*.

They feel confident from the extensive arrangements they have entered into, to secure *Mess and domestic supplies of the very best quality*; information regarding *House, Tent, Carriage, Horse*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employées. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage*, &c. through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negociate engagement of *passage or freight* per *Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Buggalows, Patamars, Bunder Boats*, &c. to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circulars.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
Commission Agents, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducomier's.
Brandenburg Frores.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

"AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.

Appjy, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases		Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	„	24
Do. Do. Yellow	„	29
Amontillado, Red	„	32
Port Black	„	28
Do. Pints	„	15
Claret Blue	„	30
Do. Leoville, Yellow	„	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	„	35
Champagne, Sparkling	„	36
Do. do. 1st quality	„	42
Sauterne	„	30
Moselle	„	30
Do. Sparkling	„	36
Rhenish	„	30
Pale Brandy	„	30
Do. Do. very fine	„	36
Gin, Old Tom	„	18
Genova,	„	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest	„	36
Do. do. „ Pints	„	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be prompt

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 29th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 6 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 6 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 9¼d. 2s. 0 13-16d
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.]
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6¼ to 7 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	47 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.]
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 7,200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,200 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Rly.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Maneck & Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 390 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. after Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	125	.....	Ditto.
	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Thistle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99	
" Loan 1835-36	}	94¼ to 94¾
" Loan 1842-43		
New Loan 1854-55		104¾ to 104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112¼ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gad Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.	
To China	Nominal.	
To Cyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

PRICES CURRENT (26TH SEPTEMBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 429 to 427
Old Surat	" 425 to 430
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 430 to 435
Old Oomrawutee	" 420 to 422
Old Oomptah	" 415 to 420
Old Dharwar Reginnel	" 405 to 410
Old Sanaw, and Nuggur	" 415 to 420
Old Verawal	" 420 to 422
Khandeish	" 410 to 415
Old Percolaes	" 425 to 430
Old Acoote	" 430 to 435
Old Mangalore	" 430 to 432
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Cundeish...at Rs.	7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black	38 to 39 nominal.
and White)	" 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Mowhaa)	" 28 to 29

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, on on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Seas of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862. H. D. PRESLER, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
3 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) at	1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. 12 do.	5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and upon the deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
On demand	} 1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixedlng, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 27	Governor Higginson (s)	Boyts	Kurrachee 24 Sept.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 26 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 27	Malta (s)	King	Aden and Suez.
	Veritas	Curry	Liverpool.
28	Amsanthe	Reyman	Cocoda Cochin.
	Nurbudda	Nacoda	Singapore.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. James, I. N.; Lieut. Tweedie; Major McLeod; Veney, Esq.; Lieut. Bell; Lieut. Clifford; W. Burch, Esq.; and 41 natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—A Gentleman and 106 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Nurbudda*, to Singapore.—169 Adults.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Port Clearance.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain R. P. Dundas, bound to China, &c., obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For Liverpool.

Eperis.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., B. H. Cama.
Eurochydon.—69 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.
Hahnemann.—590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessoo Waga: 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Vundravun Runchore.
Boston Castle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Damoder Gangjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee
Sir John Lawrence.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.
Lady Havelock.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
Lancastrian.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., G. S. King and Co.
Périzes.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt, D. Dhownanjee; 40 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Appar Mooljee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
Rowantree.—1,000 bundles Sursee Seed, 500 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.
Aaron Browne.—359 bags Gingelly Seed, 538½ cwt., Ramdhal Rupsonathdass.
Missouri.—1,000 bundles Country Galls, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.
Inkermann.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.
Norwood.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Woomersy Veljee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—42 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each; 20 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneram Sewnarayen; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazun; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Money and Co.; ¼ chest M. Opium. 70 lbs., Ludhabhoy Dewjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, John Momud Abdool Khaluck; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Soub and Co.; 20½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sitaram; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Mohmud; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mohmud Essa and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motecalal; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Damorsy Soozun; 27 chests M, Opium, 140 lbs. each, K. M. Hubib; 70 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibhoy; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rambux Girjadhur; 11 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 22 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allaibhoy Hubibhoy; 15 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Khatesydass Jokeeram; 14 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dama; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurkeeson Sittaram; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dullooram Sewdutroy; 3 cases Wearing Apparels, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khatesy Jokeeram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 21 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurkeeson Sittaram; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dullooram Sewdutroy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Salsette.*—8 box Silver Coins, Fazulbhoy Mohmud Essa and Co.

For Calcutta.

Witch of the Wave.—163 packages Tobacco, 207 cwt. 3 qrs. 10½ lbs., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1150	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	
*246	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
654	Bearnice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selh	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 5 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Coursetjee, (Sat)	Bombay.
1922	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	Bombay.
274	Eskesey, (Sat)	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Geoliman, (paddle yacht), Nicodon	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
830	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Maid, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Norbudda, (schooner),	Karrachee.
294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus
355	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pluto, (screw), Seaton	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
535	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
950	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wooley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine),	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertise for sale.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[o.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003	Azmine, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 5)
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
1240	G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Goupland & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 16)
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 9)
1285	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 30)
1369	Oriental, Ballard—Coursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
883	Peerless, Major—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 19)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Sept. 6)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, McKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR FALMOUTH.

492	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschaks & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

407	Vaillant Basque, LeMort—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR HAVRE.

1036	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR AKYAB.

847	Talbot, Spencer—Gray & Co.	

FOR CHINA, &c.

965	Salsette, (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261	Dadloy—Nacoda.	(c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Saunli Sidick	(c.l. Aug. 27)
908	Kenneth, Bennet.—Ally Bolund Khan.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Asadin.	(c. l. May 12)
1250	Witch of the Wave—Bramhall & Co.	

FOR MALABAR COAST.

450	Governor Higginson, Boyts—C. & B. S. N. Co.	(c.l. Sept. 27)

NOT FIXED.

700	The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1218	Amet Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	
700	Birkby, Pardy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	
565	Bombay Castle, (s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1360	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
435	Coringa (s), Caldar—C. and B. S. N. Co.	
650	Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
270	Ellisonore, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Kwart, Latham & Co.	
1351	Herefordshire, Walker—Kwart, Latham & Co.	
1108	James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
731	James Livsay, W. C. Broad—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
80	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.—H. Sidick Dossal.	
109	Nasarool Hasan, Nacoda—M. Hasein.	
292	Nassres, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	
705	Phatel Barroy, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
902	Tybarnia, Cook—Wallace & Co.	
660	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000	Columbian, (s), J. Scostowa.	
1200	Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.	
900	Jeddo, R. P., G. Browne.	
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 15, Barque *Manilla*, (particulars not received).
16, Schooner *Charlotte*, Daniel, from Mutlah River, 15th September.
Ship *Pearl and Fair Alluna*, (particulars not received).
17, Ship *Avalanche*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—Sept. 21, Barque *Charlotte Ann*, Reed-shaw, to Bimlipatam.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Simla*, J. Patterson, to Calcutta.
22, Barque *William and Jane*, Shellis, to Mauritius.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Ben, Lieut., Jacob's Rifles, on sick certificate, from England.
Carpendale, Lieut. M. M., late 30th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Assistant Surgeon W. J., Medical Establishment, on duty, from Rajpootana.
Tweedie, Lieut., 1st Cavalry H. Contingent, to join, from Mooltan.
Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant, H. M.'s 33rd Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Easton, Lieut., H. M.'s 33rd Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Forbes, Captain H. E., 21st Hussars, to join, to Karrachee.
Hemsted, Lieut., H. M.'s 109th Foot, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Ingham, Captain C. D., 28th Regt., on route to join, to Poona.
Hornibrow, Lieut. T., 33rd Regt., to join, to Poona.
Preston, Brevet Major R., H. M.'s 44th Foot, to join, to Belgaum.
Bolton, Major W., 106th Foot, on sick leave, to Suez.
Thomson, Surgeon W. A., 27th Inniskilling, to join, to Gouda.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 27th September 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 21st Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 52,073.

Amount ..... Rs. 26,019 11 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... „ 25,687 9 2

Total... Rs. 51,707 4 9

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,631.

Amount ..... Rs. 25,981 11 10

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... „ 18,179 7 11

Total... Rs. 44,161 3 9

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An Inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, at the General Hospital, on view of the body of James Colwell, a European Sailor. From the evidence produced before the Coroner it appeared that the deceased was an able-bodied seaman on board the ship *Louisa*. About nine o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant he was seen walking on deck, at that time he was perfectly sober. At about 11 o'clock the same night a moaning noise was heard in the dock when the second Mate of the ship came out of his cabin and took a lantern and went down into the dock to see who it was that was making that noise. He was followed by several of the crew. They observed the deceased lying at the bottom of the dock bleeding from his ears and nose very profusely. He was quite insensible. The poor fellow was then brought up on a cot and conveyed to hospital. The unfortunate man had been sleeping on deck and it is conjectured that he must have been awakened by a shower of rain which came on a few minutes before he fell. Some other men had been sleeping on deck and had all gone below in consequence of the rain. It was believed that the deceased must have stumbled over the side of the ship in the dark when roused by the rain. The ship was lying in the old dry dock at Mazagon. The unfortunate man had every attention paid to him in the hospital by Assistant Surgeon Dymock. The deceased's skull was fractured, and there had been an escape of blood causing an injury to the brain, which was the immediate cause of death.

Verdict :—Died of fracture of the skull accidentally caused by falling from the ship *Louisa*, into the Dock at Mazagon.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Municipal Commissioners held on Wednesday the 24th instant, a letter was read from Fatimbai, dated 11th instant, requesting the removal of the meter (water meter) fixed at her house, in consequence of the water passing through it being dirty.

A report was then read from the Chief Resident Engineer on the subject.

It was then resolved that the Chief Resident Engineer's suggestion be adopted, and that he be requested to inform the persons who apply for meters and the Plumbers who fix them up that they must clean the meters properly before putting them up, and that when fixed a thousand gallons of water should be allowed to run off before using the meter ; and that for this quantity no charge will be made.

It was also further resolved that the meters be removed from the applicant's house at her expense.

Resolved that the Chief Resident Engineer be requested to intimate to Plumbers before making connections, that the meters on hand are one ¾th of an inch and that the pipes to be fixed to houses should be of a corresponding size.

A letter was read from the Surveyor, forwarding a sketch plan showing a suitable site for slaughter-houses at Byculla, also a plan and estimate of the building.

Resolved that the Surveyor be informed that the Board await the estimate for improving the drainage referred to in his letter, and request him to expedite the same.

A letter was read from the Surveyor forwarding for consideration and sanction of the Board, a plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 27,990 for providing for the drainage of that portion of the Girgaum district comprised between Candawaddy and Thacoordwar Lanes, and the Bholeshwar, and Breach Candy roads.

Resolved that the portion of the Town bounded by Breach Candy road, the Thacoordwar, and Agiary Lanes, and Portuguese Church Street, should take precedence in being provided with suitable drains before the portion for which sanction is applied for by the Surveyor ; and that the Commissioners therefore request the Surveyor to expedite the preparation of the plans and estimates for the portion mentioned.

Resolved also that the Surveyor be requested to inform the Board, whether in the event of the drainage of the portions of the Town referred to in his letter, also the portions mentioned in this resolution being sanctioned, it can be so arranged and carried out as to make it fit in with the plan for the general drainage of the Island.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Sept.* 17.)

Fort William, the 15th September 1862.

READ again the following papers regarding the grant of Gratuities to Public Servants :—

Financial Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 38 of 1858, paragraph 31.

Resolution, No. 1015, passed in this Department on the 26th February 1858, and published in Financial Notification No. 118 of the 10th July 1862.

Dittu No. dated the 29th March 1862.

RESOLUTION.—Under the orders above referred to, when an Uncovenanted Servant is discharged in consequence of the abolition of his office, he is not allowed a gratuity until he has been six months out of Government employ, and then he receives it on the condition that the period of service for which the gratuity is granted is not again to be reckoned as service qualifying for pension in the event of his being re-employed. But it has been represented that the former of these Rules is likely in some cases to operate with unusual hardship. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that, for the future, when an Uncovenanted Servant is thrown out of employ by the abolition of his appointment, his claim to gratuity shall at once be considered and decided on ; but instead of receiving in one sum the whole gratuity which may be sanctioned, he shall continue after his discharge to draw his salary from month to month until the amount of the gratuity be exhausted. If he should, in the meantime, be re-admitted to the Government service he may be permitted either to draw the unexhausted balance of the gratuity on the understanding that his previous service will not be allowed to count towards pension, or to refund by convenient instalments the amount already paid to him, and thus to recover the privilege of reckoning his service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Government Gazette*, and that copies thereof be forwarded for information and guidance to the Departments, Governments and Officers mentioned below :—

Foreign, Home, Military, Public Works, and Marine Departments.

Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North Western Provinces, the Punjaub, and the Straits Settlements.

Auditor-General of India.

Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Military Finance Department.

Deputy Auditors, and Accountants-General, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces the Punjaub, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

Civil Pay Masters in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjaub.

Mint Committee, Calcutta.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY, 27TH SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

FALSE WEIGHT.—Hasson Mhatura was charged with having in his possession a false one pound weight, he being a retail dealer in mutton.

The charge having been proved against the prisoner he was fined ten rupees.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, I. N., MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

The Court met at 2 o'clock and proceeded with the investigation into the circumstances attendant on the loss of the ship *Wadiatool Rahimon*.

Mr. Acland was in attendance on behalf of the Captain and owners.

John Mingoo recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Acland,—About two or three days before the ship left the harbour she was also pumped in the morning as well as the evening. She was pumped in the morning about half-past 5 and in the evening about 6 o'clock. The Captain was not always on deck when the ship was pumped, and in the evening he was very often on shore. The Pilot came on board about 7 o'clock in the morning on the 29th of June. The port anchor was got up about 12 o'clock at noon that day. The Pilot left the ship for a short time the first thing in the morning and went aboard another vessel lying alongside. It was about 8 o'clock. I am sure about the time the port anchor was got up, because I myself cleared the hawse. It was not 8 o'clock. The anchor was stoppered to the dock stoppers, it was not catted. The Pilot would not let me cat it. I asked him as soon as the anchor was up to the hawse pipe to allow me to do so. He said no, and told me to shift a messenger over to starboard and to heave in the starboard cable. Both anchors were left hanging to the hawse pipes. The port anchor was about two or three feet below the hawse pipe when it was brought up and the starboard anchor the same. We went out of the harbour with the anchors in that state. I asked the Pilot two or three times when we were going out of harbour whether I should cat the port anchor ? He said no, it is clear for us to let go whenever we want it. There was a light sea on when we were going out of harbour, the ship was rolling but not pitching. The anchors during this time were bumping heavily against the bows and it was that which induced me to ask the Pilot whether I should cat them. We anchored outside between 8 and 10 o'clock that night. As soon as the Captain came on board I reported to him about the anchors hanging to the bows, they were at that time knocking against the bows of the ship. When the chief officer came on board I took him forward and showed him the anchors. The Captain and chief officer came on board between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they did not come on board together. There was more sea on when we got beyond the light-slip, there was a ground swell on but not heavy. There was enough to make the ship pitch. The anchors were knocking against the bows, in the manner in which I have described until 10 o'clock. The port anchor continued to knock against the bows all night and part of the next morning. When we weighed anchor on the morning of the 1st July the starboard anchor was got up first. We anchored again with the starboard anchor. It came on to blow about 11 o'clock and we then let go the port anchor. Up to that time it had been hanging to the hawse pipe. When we weighed anchor again about 2 o'clock we fished the port anchor first. Then it was catted and the starboard anchor was still hanging at the hawse pipe when the Pilot left. I do not know why it had not been catted.

To the Court,—I consider the *Wadiatool Rahimon* was equipped and fitted as to rigging and sails as to enable her to encounter such weather as is usually experienced at this season of the year in Bombay. The sails were split on account of the heavy weather we experienced. I am sure the fore and main-top-sail had a reef in them, but I am not sure whether they were reefed before or after the Pilot left the ship, the top-gallant-sails were set over the reefed top-sails. The fore and main-top-sails only were reefed the mizen-top-sail was not reefed. I am sure that the top-sails were reefed. I was on the weather rigging on the main-top-sail yard. After the sails were reefed the top-sails were hoisted up. I cannot say why the mizen top-sail was not reefed, it is not usual to reef the main-top-sail before the mizen-top-sail. The whole driver was set. All the sails set were new sails, except the main-top-sail and mizen-top-sail, but they were the best we had on board. I and the two Sookannies repaired the main sail when it was split from the reef band right down to the foot of the sail about five cloths in from the head heaving, the canvass was not split, the sowing of two of the seams gave way. I cannot say the main-sail was a new sail because it was middle stitched, the middle stitching and all the sewing of the seams gave way. I know the fore-sail was a bran new sail. The sails are generally middle stitched in country ships, in some ships this is merely resorted to to give the Sookannies work to do ; I have been a Sookannie myself. In other ships it is done for the purpose of keeping the sails from wearing out too soon. I consider that two skeins of one hundred yards each would be quite sufficient to middle stitch a main-sail of a ship like the *Wadiatool Rahimon*. It was the best main-sail on board, but it was not quite new. The only way that I can account for the sail splitting was through the men letting go the sheet when they were taking the sail in. I cannot tell how any of the other sails were split, I don't know. The sails were split at different times during the night. When I went on deck at 4 o'clock the ship was under her three top sails. I cannot say whether they were reefed or whole, the main-top-gallant sail, jib, fore-top-sail stay-sail and mizen. The Sookannies were repairing the main-sail at that time. The ship was going about five knots an hour through the water at that time. I think that proper means were resorted to and proper exertion made to get the vessel round on the other tack before anchoring on the morning of the 2nd July. No attempt was made to wear the vessel, the land being close on board. I have heard of a method of getting a ship round when similarly circumstanced to the *Wadiatool Rahimon*, by club hauling, it was not resorted on this occasion, I cannot tell why. When we anchored we were two miles from shore. I think it would have taken a mile and a half to wear the *Wadiatool Rahimon* round. I think the ship was from 150 to 100 feet in length. I do not know the exact tonnage of the ship, it was somewhere about 400 tons. On the 30th June at about 2 P.M. when the second anchor was lifted off the ground, it was her starboard anchor. I cannot assign any reason for the anchors not being catted and fished on the night when the Pilot left the ship on the 2nd July for three hours, except that it was tried at about 6 o'clock and we could not do it, owing to the vessel pitching so heavily that the men could not go down and hook on the cats. We had to back rope to the cat blocks, the use of the cat rope is to hook the middle of the cat block on to the ring of the anchor. It is usual for men in country ships to go down on the anchor and hook on the block to the anchor. The back rope was tried and it would not answer on account of the pitching of the sea. The sea was pitching so as to send the water into the hawse pipes but not so as to endanger any one standing between the head rails. We tried several times to hook the cat to the back rope but could not succeed. We then went round on the port tack about 6 o'clock, the anchor was then secured. The starboard anchor was catted and fished about 7 o'clock, the port anchor had been already catted and temporarily fished before. When the men left the pumps after 8 o'clock it was for the purpose of getting the flukes of both anchors in on the forecastle. It is not usual to get the anchors in this manner so soon after leaving the port, I cannot say why it was done on this occasion. When the vessel was got under weigh the second time on the 1st of July, until the Pilot left the vessel. I do not know how many tacks were made.

HUSSON ALI, Seyrang, said,—I was on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon* on her last voyage from Bombay and when she was wrecked near Coulta about 7 o'clock in the morning, on a day that I do not remember. I was not on board when she was run on shore, but was there when the Captain wanted to turn her, he tried two or three times but he could not succeed, he then anchored the vessel at first with one anchor but it would not hold the ship, then a second anchor was let go. The vessel was anchored about two miles or two miles and a half from the shore ; on the third day after the vessel was anchored it was run on shore. Before that they were pumping out for two days, night and day. I left the ship on the third day after anchoring, I left in the jolly boat and went with the Nacoda, two Sookannies, two tindals, the Nacoda's wife and two servants of the Nacoda. We went on shore and had great difficulty in landing on account of the surf. We landed near the village Borrendi. The boat was capsized near the beach, about 20 yards. No one was drowned but some of our feet were cut by the stones. There was a very heavy sea. I could not swim, the water was only a little above the knees, when we got out of the boat, it being ebb tide, after that the following surf came as high as our breasts and we were washed ashore. The jolly boat was small and was a five oared one. When we went on shore we threw the small anchor amongst the rocks, I don't know what became of her than, but three days after I saw her on the beach about the same spot, I don't know whether the boat was injured or not. I left the ship by order of the Captain to go with the Nacoda, the Captain told us to go and bring 50 boats and a Pilot. The Captain said if the ship was in good order we will take her back, and if not we will land the men and some of the cargo. About 4 o'clock I and the village officer went to look for the ship and found her strong on shore under sail. I was on deck from the time that the Pilot left the ship until she anchored off the shore. The weather was squally.

I know that the lead was hove during that night as I saw it hove twice myself, once at 12 o'clock. I don't know what the soundings were ; the second time it was hove about 3 o'clock, but I do not know what the soundings were. I had plenty to do. The fore-sail and main-top-sail stay sail were split and the top-sail halyards tie were carried away. The main-sail was also split. It was blowing very hard. The sails that were split were good, they were half worn sails. After the Pilot left at five o'clock we were securing the anchors and we commenced to pump the ship about 9 o'clock. I don't know what water was in the well. We were pumping for one or two and a half hours, when the sails were split and we were called away again. We returned to the pumps but I do not know how long we were away. Two pumps were worked. When the vessel anchored off Coulta I could not say how much water there was, but it was over the salt, the salt was up to about three feet of the lower beams, the water was nearly up to the level of the salt. The salt was working about in the hold. The salt was not stowed in bags but in bulk in the ship's hold.

The Court adjourned until 3 o'clok on Tuesday afternoon next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.)

Second Day, Saturday, 27th September.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

MR. JUSTICE COUCH having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. HENRY THOMAS BINKS.—*Foreman.*

MESSRS. W. S. Johnson ; F. McWilliam ; W. G. King ; J. Harrington ; J. Brown ; S. Webb ; J. W. Flamagan ; Phillip De Lemos ; Eduljee Nesserwanjee ; Anundrow Hurrishunker ; and Surfoodin Nakir.

ROBBERY.—Ismail Jamal, Antonio Francis, Hoosein Mahomed, and Calloo Hoosein, were placed at the bar on an indictment for robbery. The prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

SYA, the prosecutrix, deposed, that she was a widow residing in Cammatepora. She was employed as mucaddam of coolies in a new building in the Fort. On the night of Gocul Ashthmee, 18th August last, she was returning from the Fort to go to her house. It was after sunset she had left the Fort. While she was passing along the road on the Esplanade on her way home, she was seized by the third prisoner who laid hold of her arm and whistled, whereupon the other prisoners came up. The second prisoner seized her by the throat and then gagged her mouth with a piece of cloth. All of them then dragged her away from the road to the centre of the Esplanade. They knocked her down on the ground, and the fourth prisoner sat on her chest. They then commenced stripping her of her ornaments. She had on her person a pair of gold armlets, two gold chains, a gold necklace, a gold ring, a pair of silver bangles, and two gold ear-studs. They took off all the ornaments, except a gold neck-ring which they could not succeed in taking. They beat her very severely and pulled off her hair, and consequently she became much alarmed. The prisoners then ran off and she pursued them calling out "sepoy, sepoy." They ran off towards the Regimental Lines in Boree Bunder, while she went in a contrary direction in search of a sepoy. She then went with a sepoy in search of the prisoners, but could not find them that night. The following day she succeeded in finding the second prisoner whom she charged with robbery of her ornaments, and he was then taken up by the police. She subsequently saw the other prisoners in custody of the police. She identified the ornaments before the Court as her property. A Parsee pointed out the ornaments in a gully, and the European Constable took them from there in the presence of the first and third prisoners. She was taken ill for several days in consequence of the beating she had received.

Hormusjee Dossabhoy, a hack buggy-driver, knew the prisoners for several years. Shortly before the robbery took place, that is about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the previous day, he had communication with the second prisoner. The prisoner wanted to engage witness in some business not telling what the nature of the business was, and the latter declined.

On the night of the 18th August he saw the four prisoners going into a lane at Dhobee Talao ; prisoners were talking together near a Marwaree's shop. On the 19th, witness was taken up by the police on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. He was afterwards released, and he pointed out to the police the place where he had seen the prisoners standing on the previous night. The police dug up the ground and discovered the ornaments tied up in a handkerchief, in presence of two of the prisoners.

Frederick Kerschner, European Police Constable, said, that on the 18th August last he arrested the third prisoner. At that time the first and second prisoners were already in custody. Witness saw the prosecutrix about half an hour after the arrest of the third prisoner. He confronted the prisoner with the prosecutrix, and the latter recognised the former as one who with three others had robbed her of her ornaments. Third prisoner stated that the first prisoner had the property, and the latter offered to point out the place on the sea beach at Sonapore where he said the property was concealed. Witness accompanied the prisoners and Parsee Hormusjee to Sonapore where they searched the beach but could not find anything. He asked the woman if the Parsee was concerned in the robbery and she said he was not. The prisoners were taken to Mr. Forjett, and in consequence of what the Parsee said, he again accompanied the prisoners to Dhobee Talao, and a place being pointed out, it was dug up and the ornaments were found tied up in a handkerchief, which the prosecutrix identified as her property.

Abdool Kadir, a Police Naique, remembered the prosecutrix coming to him on a Sunday night at nine o'clock. Prosecutrix appeared to be in a state of alarm, she could hardly speak, her clothes were covered with fresh mud, her hair was dishevelled, and she had marks of beating. Witness arrested the second prisoner in his house on suspicion as he was a "damaged character." Prosecutrix charged the prisoner with robbing her. Witness also arrested the first prisoner in his house in the Fort, and prosecutrix charged him of robbing her. He also arrested Hormusjee, Parsee, because he was seen talking with second prisoner on the night previous to the robbery. The fourth prisoner was apprehended on a warrant.

Prisoners in defence urged that the charge was trumped up against them by Hormusjee, Parsee, who was the paramour of the prosecutrix and who was on inimical terms with them.

The Jury after a short consultation, found the first prisoner guilty on the first count of highway robbery, and the other prisoners guilty of all the counts, viz, of highway robbery, of robbery attended with violence, and of robbery. Sentence reserved.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. ROBERT H. FAITH.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. B. Peroi ; J. Colebrook : J. Fallas ; R. L. King ; J. Buckley ; G. L. F. Connel ; R. Cutler ; F. J. Azavado ; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee ; Shantaram Narayen ; and Balcristna Trimbuck.

FORGERY.—Manoel Martyres pleaded not guilty to an indictment for forgery for the purpose of cheating. There were six counts of the indictment charging prisoner with forging a cheque or order upon the Mercantile Bank purporting to be signed by G. Robertson to pay the amount to Messrs. Treacher & Co., druggists.

Dr. Reid for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Barton took a technical objection to the indictment on the ground that the alleged forgery was in the name of G. Robertson in the cheque, whereas in the indictment the name was G. Robinson. The Court had no power to amend the indictment, that power having been abrogated by the Penal Code, and the learned counsel, therefore, submitted that the indictment be quashed.

Dr. Reid said, the objection was premature, inasmuch as the document had not been put in ; and so far as it appeared, the indictment might be correct.

Mr. Justice Couch said, that the indictment on the face of it appeared to be good, and the objection was one which would arise on the proof when it is given. Then the Court would consider what power there might be to amend the indictment.

Dr. Reid then opened the case to the Jury and called the principal witnesses Joseph Brown Jones and Bonaventura Gonsalves, employés of Messrs. Treacher & Co., who not having answered to their names, the learned counsel in the meantime examined the following witnesses.

Robert Roberts deposed,—I am employed at Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. There is no person of the name of Robertson in the firm of Messrs. Nicol & Co. I never sign my name as Robertson. There is a person of the name of Robertson who is an agent of W. Nicol & Co. who comes frequently in the office. I know his writing. (Witness is shewn a cheque.) That is not his writing. He is at Compta. He has not been in Bombay for five or six months. He could not have been in Bombay on the 2nd of July last. There is no person of the name of Robinson in the firm of W. Nicol & Co.

Muncherjee Framroz said,—I am employed in the cheque department of the Mercantile Bank. (Cheque is shewn to the witness). This cheque was presented about two or three months ago by one of Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s men. I looked through the ledger and ascertained that we had no such account with the person G. Robertson named in the cheque.

Police Naique, No. 309, said,—I know the prisoner. I first saw the prisoner on the 7th of July near the *Bombay Gazette* office in the Fort. The prisoner was in a buggy and the driver said to me that there was a complaint made against the prisoner by Dr. Treacher. I accompanied the prisoner in the same buggy to Dr. Treacher's shop at Byculla. The Sahib in the shop pointing to the prisoner said "this is the man," and had a conversation with Constable Bushnell. Prisoner was then taken into custody.

The witnesses Jones and Gonsalves were again called but not having answered to their names, their recognizances were ordered to be escheated.

At the direction of the Judge, the Jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Barton,—Will your Honor order the prisoner to be discharged.

Mr. Justice Couch,—The Grand Jury is not discharged yet. The prisoner has got a verdict of "not guilty."

Prisoner was then made to sit in the dock.

THEFT.—Sillarbux Jeenuan and Fyzunbee, women, were indicted, the first prisoner for theft, and the second for dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Green for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the first prisoner.

Davidass Sewlall, the prosecutor, deposed that he was a dealer in piece goods, had resided in Mombadevy Street. On the 26th of July last he had 15 or 20 cases of goods in his house. He left his house on the morning of that day and returned at half-past four in the afternoon. When he returned he found two of the cases missing : they contained Jacconets of the value of Rs. 1,075. On the following day he saw the cases in the house of the female prisoner in Null Bazar, which were traced there by an European Constable and a Havildar.

Yemna Ranoo, a cart driver, deposed to having carried two cases of goods at the direction of the male prisoner from the prosecutor's house to the house of the female prisoner in Null Bazar. The prisoner accompanied the cart.

Sawdyall Bissunbux, a peon in the employ of a merchant, said that on the day in question he saw the last witness and two coolies carry away two cases from the prosecutor's premises.

Constable F. Kerschner said, that on the 27th of July he accompanied the carter Yemna to Gugaree Street near Null Bazar. He went to a house pointed out by the carter. The door of the room was locked, and on witness threatening to force it open the second prisoner came out. The prisoner on being questioned denied having any bales or boxes in the room. Witness entered the room and found behind the screen two boxes. They are the same as those produced before the Court. Witness then sent the woman, the carter, and a policeman in search of the male prisoner, who, the woman said, had deposited the boxes. The male prisoner on being discovered said that he had taken away the two boxes to revenge himself upon the prosecutor with whom he had a dispute. Witness did not use threats or hold out a promise to the prisoner to make the statement.

Mr. Barton,—Had you a search warrant when you entered the room ?

Witness,—No, I had not.

Mr. Barton,—Then how dared you to enter people's houses and threathen to force open the doors ?

Witness,—Because I knew there was stolen property in the room.

Mr. Barton,—But you did not know of it until you entered the room.

Witness,—I was to stand the consequences.

Mr. Barton,—It is then the Police practice of Bombay to enter people's houses without a search warrant, and force open the doors. The sooner Mr. Forjett discontinues the practice the better.

Police Naique, No. 677, corroborated the statement of Mr. Kerschner as to the discovery of the two cases in the room of the female prisoner, but contradicted him by saying that Mr. Kerschner never threatened to force open the doors.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury at great length upon the evidence, animadverting upon the conduct of the Police in effecting a forcible entrance into the house of the female prisoner without a search warrant, and obtaining from the male prisoner an admission under *duresse*. He laid great stress upon the fact of Mr. Constable Kerschner omitting to state before the Magistrate the admission made by the prisoner, as upon the depositions the statement did not appear, which circumstance greatly depreciated the veracity of his testimony. He urged that the evidence was neither trustworthy nor sufficient to bring home the charge to the prisoners.

The Jury retired, and after a deliberation of about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty for both the prisoners.

The prisoners were then discharged by Proclamation.

The Court rose at 6-30 P.M.

THE Grand Jury not having assembled on Saturday, no bills were returned that day. The case of Captain Smales will go before them this day (Monday).

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Moorarbhoy Vrizbhoocundass *vs.* Bhagmull Dhunroopmull, &c. Exceptions for argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali *vs.* Cassirow Baha Sahib, &c. and another Demurrer for argument.

Hajee Abdoolla Dossal *vs.* Hajee Jacob Dossal and another. Exceptions for argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another *vs.* Cassirow Balia Sahib, &c. and another. Demurrer for argument.

Aban Sah Sabit Ali and another *vs.* Cassirow Balia Sahib, &c. and another Demurrer for argument.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. Demurrer for argument.

Matters for hearing before single Judge this day.

FOR FINAL DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Hajee Rahimtoolla Balladina and others *vs.* Hajee Sallamon Haiee Chotanee.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Passoo Vissur and others *vs.* Thucker Jetta Munjee.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Khojah Dossa Nanjee, deceased, Jeeboye widow *vs.* Dhunbaee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day Monday the 29th September 1862.

Special Appeal No. 189 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Gokuldas Dalji *vs.* Dusharam Sumputram.

Special Appeal No. 191 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Kalu Buda *vs.* Vaidas Rugnath Jara Joonja Dwarkadass Dnyaljee Dulabhai Vurujbhai Bapoo Narun and Runchor Vurujbhai.

Special Appeal No. 196 of 1861.—Dharwar.—Phukirupa bin Moodkupa Colimud *vs.* Ningupa bin Kurverupa Colimud.

Special Appeal No. 197 of 1861.—Dharwar.—Juda Jumushet Goozur *vs.* Virupa bin Purupa Buloli.

Special Appeal No. 203 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Desoi Nebalchund Bhaichund *vs.* Isub Saji.

Special Appeal No. 204 of 1861.—Konkun.—Mahomed Hoosein wullud Husun Mahomed *vs.* Govurdhun Rughoonathabet.

Special Appeal No. 205 of 1861.—Khandesh.—Kondaji wullud Mukoonda *vs.* Krishu wulud Taoji.

Special Appeal No. 206 of 1861.—Dharwar.—Gouskhan wulud Rusool Khan *vs.* Beebee Katoola Rom Kadur Khan and Hoosen Bee Rom Mahomed Khan.

Special Appeal No. 208 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Bai Pursun wife of Pitamber Purbhooram *vs.* Bai Lukhmi wife of Purbhooram Govindrambhut.

Special Appeal No. 209 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Jekishu Sudasew, Malveshwur Sudasew, Rugnath Sudasew, Koosulji Mooljі, Wala Mooljі and Bhooria Ootumram *vs.* Bai Amba daughter of Zoshee Sudasew Nuthoo.

Special Appeal No. 219 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Khooshul Jiwun *vs.* J. W. Hadow, Esq. President of the Municipal Committee, Premshbai Hemabhai, Manekchund Motichund, Muncherji Sorabji and Mugunlal Wukutchund.

Special Appeal No. 220 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Desai Vurjiwun Rungji *vs.* The Collector of Khaira Ujoobhai Daieebhai, Kasi Vurujbhai, Bhimjee Jetha, Runchor Lukhabhai, Gula Dula, Sunker Dula the last two minors their Guardian Runchor Sukhabhai.

HIGH COURT.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

(*1st September* 1862.)

In goods of Dadoo Mania of Bombay Hindoo, deceased. Rumea widow, *Applicant*, and Bhagee widow, *Caveatrix*.

Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. Faithfull and Keir appeared for the Applicant.

Mr. Westropp, on the instructions of Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund, supported the *Caveat* on behalf of Bhagee widow. After witnesses on both sides had been called and examined, Sir Joseph Arnould delivered the Judgment of the Court as follows :—

This is a question between two widows of a deceased Hindoo as to which of the two has the right to administer. The admitted facts are :—1. That deceased died intestate and childless on 20th January 1862. 2. That Rumea, the applicant, is the elder widow, having been married to deceased about 30 years ago, that she left his house some 4 or 5 years ago and did not return to it till after his death. 3. That Bhagee, the Caveatrix, is the younger widow, having been married to deceased about 8 years ago, and that she continued from her marriage to live with him till his death. The property is sworn to be under the value of 3,200 Rs. and to consist of a house in Mahim, household furniture, gold and silver ornaments and debts. It is alleged by the Caveatrix :—That ever since Rumea's marriage with deceased there were perpetual disagreements between them, that Rumea having formed an improper intimacy with one Sitaram, (a goldsmith) eloped with him carrying off jewels worth about Rs. 1,200, that she thereafter remained separate from her husband as a concubine, and that from such separation her connexion with the deceased ceased. That on hearing of the death of deceased she came down to Bombay, that neither Bhagee nor the caste would associate with her nor admit her into caste. The Caveatrix also swore that she (Bhagee) had performed deceased's funeral ceremonies and alleged, but did not prove, that according to the customs of the caste, she, as lawful widow of deceased, was the only and proper person to succeed him. The evidence taken altogether shows thus :—That till the second marriage Rumea and her husband had not been on bad terms. That after the second marriage quarrels arose. That Rumea left her husband's house secretly with Ruckmee and Sitaram. It is not proved that she took her jewels with her, nor that she lived in concubinage with Sitaram or any one else. On the other hand, I think it is made out that she lived quietly and decently at her father's house. That her husband went almost immediately after she was missed to seek for her ; that they corresponded ; that he never sought to turn her out of caste ; that she steadily refused to return to him and never did return to Bombay till after his death. Rumea had not been formally outcasted ; the caste is divided in Bombay into two parties against her ; the up country party in favor of her. The funeral ceremonies were performed not by Bhagee but by the nephew of the deceased, and the expenses for that defrayed out of outstandings collected under direction of the deceased, this nephew had with his mother, lived in the house with Rumea and left it after the arrival of the younger widow with whom he is on bad terms. On the whole I think the evidence fails to prove adultery in Rumea, fails even to make out a case of suspicions of unchastity, but does show misconduct in her as a wife in absenting herself from her husband's roof without sufficient cause (according to Hindu manners and feelings) and refusing to return at his request.

Against the other widow nothing whatever is alleged. So here we have two widows to choose, between one guilty of misconduct, the other not. If we have a *discretion* it would not be exercised in favor of the elder widow to the exclusion of the younger. Have we a discretion ? That turns a good deal on the question who is entitled to the inheritance, it being a general principle of good sense and Ecclesiastical Law "that the right to the administration of the effects of an intestate follows the right to the property in them" (1 Wms. Execs. p. 365,5 Edn.) Has either of these two widows an exclusive right to the property here ? According to Sir T. Strange, Vol. I pp. 136-137, "when a man has left more widows than one and no son by any (which is the present case) she who was the first married being the one who is considered to have been married from a sense of duty, succeed in the first instance, the others inheriting in turn as they survive, entitled in the meantime to be maintained by the first." This appears positively to give the elder widow a first estate for life, subject to the duty of maintenance, leaving to the other widow, a remainder also for life as to the immoveable property. But Sir T. Strangé refers, in his notes on this passage in his text, to p. 56 of the same volume, where we find this, "it is the elder or first widow that succeeds eventually to her husband as heir, maintaining the others, who inherit in turn on her death, &c." thus far agreeing with the former text : But note 7 queries the position and refers us to the Mayukha a work of great authority in this side of India at p. 59 and 19 of the Mayukha we find that "even childless wives of the father are pronounced equal sharers." And again at page 103 "The wife if faithful takes the wealth, but if *there be more than one they will divide and take equal shares*," and this doctrine has been followed by the late Supreme Court in a case of the goods of Chapa Juddoo decided on the 22nd of June 1861, of which we have been furnished with a note by the Chief Justice, where the Court after consideration and obtaining answer from the Shastris of the Suddur Adawlut and at Poona held that, "if there be more than one widow each of them is entitled to an equal share of the property." It appears from these answers that although the author of the Mayukha cites no text in support of his opinion, such texts are to be met with in the Viramitrodaga, an authority of the Benares School, and Macnaughten's Principles of Hindoo Law, a work of authority in Bengal. It is also said p. 19 that if there be more than one widow their rights are equal. The case in Morton's Report p. 314 handed up to us yesterday by Mr. Westropp shows that this rule was acted upon by the Supreme Court in Calcutta as early as the year 1791 and in Morley's Digest vol. 1 New Series Tit. "Hindu Widow" p. 15 we find an instance of its being acted upon in the North Western Provinces in 1850. On these authorities we hold that the widows in this case are *prima facie* entitled to equal shares of the property, and it remains to be considered whether either of them is disentitled by misconduct to a share, and if not, then, whether we ought to grant administration to them jointly or to one only, and if the latter to which of them. Is the elder widow thus deprived of her right by the misconduct proved? As to the general doctrine that *proved* infidelity before widowhood disqualifies, and proved incontinence after widowhood, divests the inheritance ; the authorities seem to clash (here refer to Act XXI. of 1850. Taylor's Rep. 300) as to the nature of the proof of incontinence that disqualifies, there is again a discrepancy in the authorities. Sir T. Strange p. 136 after laying down the principles that "an unchaste wife is excluded from the inheritance," adds "that nothing short of actual infidelity in this respect disqualifies," and the authorities collected in the Appendix to which he refers support this view. In all the cases we have been able to consult the proof of incontinence or infidelity seems to have been positive. The Mayukha on the other hand p. 102 lays it down : "That even a suspicion of incontinence is enough to reduce a widow's rights to that of mere maintenance." This as it seems to us can hardly mean vague suspicion, it must mean a reasonably well grounded suspicion short of actual proof. In this case for instance had Rumea gone off with Sitaram alone, and been proved afterwards to have been in company with him at a distance from her husband's residence—this would have constituted as it seems to us a case of suspicion sufficient to deprive her of inheritance (on the authorities of the Mayukha.) But the proof here falls short of that. It does, however, show such misconduct as would render us reheretants to confirm the administration on her to the exclusion of the younger irreproachable widow, the younger widow on the other hand being on bad terms with the nephew who, as nearest male next of kin to the deceased, would apparently take the immoveable estate as *ultimus hæres* is on that ground less likely to manage the property satisfactorily, if entrusted with the sole administration. On the whole we strongly recommend that the Administrator General should be requested to take the administration on himself. If this suggestion is not acted on, we should be driven to grant a joint administration.

Ordered by consent that the Administrator General be appointed Administrator to the estate.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE BRANCH.

BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HERBERT AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.

Wednesday, 24th September 1862.

ON a petition from Fütteesaha *alias* Dyaram Ramsing, committed to the Sessions by the Huzoor Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on a charge of having given false evidence, in a Judicial proceeding.

Petitioner was tried before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the following charge :—With having on June 7th 1862, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding pending before

blame very much for permitting such a disgraceful state of matters to prevail. Who is to compensate Mr. Eduljee for the loss of his watches? He was at the theatre on the night of the robbery, and little did he dream while enjoying himself there, that thieves where at the time breaking into his shop—and those audacious thieves European soldiers! I trust that one or two policemen will be stationed in the exposed parts of Church Street and the adjoining place to protect property. The local papers have reported the occurrence of the robbery, but have omitted to comment upon the necessity of having police in the quarter mentioned.

The Mooktyarkar of Gorabarry in this Collectorate, has been discharged without any investigation into his alleged acts of misconduct. He is of course to be blamed for not bringing to the notice of Magistrate the existence of bribery in the Settlement department; but it is to be proved that he knew that corrupt practices did exist among the Putwarees. The Mooktyarkar has appealed to Sir Bartle Frere, and it is hoped that he will meet with justice at the hands of Government, for, from all accounts, this official appears to be an upright and honest servant of Government. The Pilot Establishment at Khetty Bunder is again to be placed under the superintendence of the Collector and Magistrate of the Kurrachee Harbour, so that everything will go on quite smooth, should the old set of Pilots be re-entertained, very few wrecks will occur. The number of disasters last season was a shame to the authorities concerned.

A project is on foot to have a line of cheap tramroad up the valley of the Indus to connect Kurrachee by rail with Mooltan. Sanction for a preliminary survey has been accorded.

The following is the return of traffic on the Sind line for the week ending the 31st ultimo:—

Coaching	Rs.	2,410	5	8
Goods, Stone and Ballast.....	„	13,909	9	1
Total	Rs.	16,319	14	9

A report is in circulation that it is in contemplation to run a night train from Kurrachee to Kotree and *vice versa*. This will prove a great convenience to passengers who can then journey in the cool of the night.

It is said that at the station of Secunderabad, chupattees and letters of a seditious nature are again in circulation. Seven tatoo loads (hardly credible!) of the sweet cake were seized, but the villagers of Hyderabad seem to understand nothing about them. At Hazareebagh (Punjaub) a most fearful tragedy was enacted. A private soldier of H.M. 77th Regt., loaded and capped his rifle, and went to the bazar, and there shot a native merchant, the bullet passing through the man's body. The native after being shot, seized hold of the muzzle of the rifle, ran for about five yards, and fell down dead! After a stout resistance in which the murderer received several cuts about the head from chuprassees who were ordered to arrest him, he managed to escape to his barracks where he was finally captured. From all accounts the prospects of an abundant harvest in every part of the Punjaub are such as to warrant an assurance that both khureef and subeah crops will be larger than they have been since 1857. Large quantities of cotton have been exported to Kurrachee. This augurs well for the future.

A boat laden with gram and bajaree from Khetty port, whilst crossing the Kedawarree grounded, breaking her rudder. The cargo was obliged to be thrown overboard to save the lives of those on board. No assistance could be rendered in consequence of the heavy swell at the spot where the dingy grounded.

A German soldier of the 109th Regt., shot himself on the morning of the 18th instant. The man loaded his rifle in the course of the previous night, and the next morning, before his comrades were up, he committed the tragic act. The man must have been labouring under depression of spirits and fear combined, for he had absented himself the previous night without orders, and feared the consequences.

I must conclude this lengthy epistle, which I send by the steamer *Governor Huggingson*, leaving this afternoon for your port with the English Mails.

*** We trust our valued correspondent will excuse the omission of the first paragraph of his letter. It is not desirable to enter into a controversy of that kind. Moreover, we advise him on the first possible authority that, while the anecdote regarding the three men was not such pure invention as was first thought, the men referred to belonged to another regiment and not to the H. E. The letter regiment had left Kurrachee at the time.—ED. *B. G.*

We have been disappointed in not receiving our regular correspondent's letter, descriptive of the Commander-in-Chief's Ball. Subjoined is an extract from a private letter:—

"SIMLA, 13*th Sept.*

"The Fancy Ball came off last night at Barnes' Court. It was a great success, the dresses were really superb, and must have cost no end of money, altogether it was a most amusing, recherché affair. Amongst the most notable at the entrance was a London policeman, (a regular Bobby), and the veritable old beadle of the parish, then the watchman, with rattle, lantern, and red nose; then, inside the saloon we found characters from all nations: Turks, Poles, a Monk, Hamlet, a London fish-woman, Naples Fishermen, an English fox-hunter, a French ditto, an huntress of the olden times (the latter most admirable—a Dr. Syntax, first-rate French boatmen, several English sailors, Zouaves. But the really grand affairs were the characters of Charles II.'s era, (there were two Mary Coppes) and those of the Louis Quinze times, with their powder and patches. I never saw anything like this Ball in all my life; everybody was of my opinion. I can't tell you half the characters; suffice it to say, there must have been nearly 200 present. The Band of the 7th Hussars added to the varied gaiety of the scene, and the supper first pleased.

"The Commander-in-Chief in a plain evening costume, did the honors most nobly, and deserves great credit for all he has done in bringing so many people together to enjoy themselves right merrily. The dancing was kept up with great spirit till four in the morning. If I can get the names of the principal characters, I will send them to you."—*Oudh Gazette, Sept.* 20.

POONA.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, we are glad to notice, is sufficiently recovered to take his annual inspections of the Troops of this Brigade. He commenced with H. M.'s 95th Regiment last Thursday, and this morning we hear H. M.'s 103rd parades for the purpose, and on Monday morning next, the whole of the Troops composing the Brigade form up on the General Parade ground for His Excellency's inspection. —*Observer, Sept.* 27.

The non-commissioned officers of H. M.'s 95th Regiment entertained their brother Warrant, Staff, and non-commissioned officers of the Garrison to a Quadrille party last Wednesday evening. The room was most tastefully decorated, and amongst the most prominent was the word Alma, reminding those present that the day was the anniversary of the glorious battle in which the Derbyshire Regiment fought valiantly for their Queen and country. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till early dawn, when all parted well pleased, and wishing Serjeant Major Ashfield and the non-commissioned officers of the 95th Regiment, good luck wherever they go.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We understand that the Eastern Steam lines, now in the exclusive possession of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, will not long be a monopoly in their hands, but that another Association, entitled the Calcutta Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is in prospect and will soon be ready to enter into competition with the former, and run to most, if not all the ports on the Eastern shores and islands of the Bay of Bengal now frequented by the vessels of the C. and B. S. N. Co. Some time ago, when writing about our steam communications to the Eastward, we said that there was not only room, but necessity for another competing line; and we added our conviction that the ships of a second company would find ample and remunerative work. We are glad to hear that that opinion is about to receive practical test by the establishment of the Calcutta Eastern Steam Navigation Company; and we think that, if the new enterprise be conducted as well as it that now in operation, we are justified in assuring the projectors that popularity and fully remunerative profits will be the results of their exertions. An immense development and extensions of our commerce with the sea-ports to the Eastward lies before the mercantile community of Calcutta; whose interests on that steadily increasing and profitable trade will be much forwarded by the greater facilities of sea-carriage which will be afforded, and the reduced rates which competition cannot fail to induce.—*Englishman, September* 16.

The connection, by telegraphic communication, of Assam and the adjoining districts, with the Presidency, will be commenced almost immediately, we believe, by a prolongation of the Dacca line; and it is expected that the work will be completed to the furthest station in Assam within the ensuing cold season. This communication with the capital of India will be a great boon to those buried in the *Ultima Thule* of our Eastern provinces, which, within the last twenty years, have improved, from an almost unknown country, to one which bids fair soon to equal almost any portion of our Indian possessions in interest, and in the productive value of its varied resources.—*Englishman, Sept.* 17.

Letters from Purneah announce the total inundation of the station, caused by excessive rain which has lasted with great violence for several days. The river had overflowed its banks, and the entire country was flooded, the water in the station being in many places six and eight feet deep. It is anticipated that the subsidence of the flood, consequent upon the fall of the river and the termination of the rains, will be followed by a fatal visitation of sickness, especially cholera and fever, as has always been the case in previous years when the station of Purneah has been similarly inundated.—*Englishman, Sept.* 18.

The Rev. R. Boyd, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and now engaged in London, has been recommended as the successor of Bishop Mackenzie, who perished so sadly on the river Shire in Central South Africa.—*Friend of India, Sept.* 18.

We have to chronicle the astonishing fact that Lieutenant Colonel Stewart of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry and Brigadier Macpherson of Dinapore have been successful in obtaining a favourable answer to their memorials against the injustice of the rule, under which the names of the Lieutenant-Colonels who have accepted the annuities are retained on the General List to Regulate the succession to the Colonel's allowance. H. M.'s Government have decided that all General List Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels whose commissions date prior to 1862, are entitled to promotion to the rank and allowances of Colonel when they shall have been twelve years in the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel: provided however, that no promotion under this Rule shall take place until those not in any way affected by the retention of the names of the retired Officers on the list shall have received the step in ordinary course.—*Id.*

The Chief Justice of Bengal has recently, it is said, been engaged in correspondence with the Executive Government in reference to a subject which involves the independence of judicial officers. Sir Barnes Peacock, it is understood, protests against their being removed from their offices or their decisions being liable to be reviewed by the Government, and claims for the High Court the sole exercise of this power. We believe that Sir Barnes Peacock will remain some time longer at the Court which is engaged in trying Rent appeals. The successor to Sir Charles Jackson will probably be officially located in the same building, viz. the old Sudder, at all events as soon the arrears under the old procedure have been disposed of. Two Courts with single judges will by that time be required to deal with the rapidly increasing business under the new and summary process of Act VIII. We understand that Sir M. Wells has disposed of upwards of 100 cases since the High Court was established.—*Id.*

The list of subscriptions for the widow of Mr. Mead, which we are happy to publish elsewhere, amounting to nearly £2,000, shews the estimation in which the late Editor was held, and the regret caused by the manner as well as fact of his removal. The list, like that of the *Madras Times* Indemnity Fund, contains the names of men of all classes, and is a gratifying tribute to the Press as well as to Mr. Mead's ability. The deceased was well-known in the North-West and best of all in Madras whence doubtless many subscriptions will be sent to Mr. Wood of the Chamber of Commerce.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We have learned with much pleasure that in consideration of the long and meritorious services of Mr. Senior Apothecary G. Dewsnap, of the Madras Medical Establishment—and more especially during the mutiny in Bengal, when he distinguished himself by much zeal and assiduity in seasons of great trial,—Government have been pleased to recommend that he should be rewarded with the Honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon.—*Times, Sept.* 22.

By the last steamer the Rev. R. S. Hardy, who had formerly spent about a quarter of a century as Missionary in Ceylon, returned to his post at the request of the Wesleyan Conference to occupy for two years the post by which he is eminently qualified, of Chairman of the South Ceylon Mission.—*Id.*

We learn with pleasure from a private source that the authorities and planters of Bourbon have warmly taken up the question of cooly emigration from British Territories, and that an influential deputation lately waited on the French Minister of Colonies, and made such representations as to induce him to accede at once to the operations under the Treaty being carried on principally at least under the eyes of the British authorities at Madras. While still maintaining our opinion as to the impolicy of depopulating India for the benefit of any Colonies whatever either French or English, we cannot be otherwise than gratified to learn that the Pondicherry system of emigration is likely to be virtually put a stop to at no distant date, and it is a satisfaction to us to know that we have contributed to some extent to this desirable consummation, by our *expose* of the nefarious traffic in coolies so long carried on from there with impunity. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has, we are informed, followed up our attack by a strong representation to Lord Elgin which will doubtless reach the French Government through our foreign office. This address it is whispered in commercial circles does great credit to the acting Chairman, and as there can be no reason for its being kept secret we hope to be favored with a copy of it.—*Id.*

OUDH.

Colonel Bruce, C. B., who arrived here couple of since, leaves again in a few days for the Punjab. It appears he has himself heard nothing positive yet about the abolition of his appointment: but the fact is as we stated it—Sir Charles Wood is disallowed an Inspector General of Police for India. Large reductions in police establishments are to be made forthwith all over the country, especially in the mounted branch. There are at present two vacancies in the Oudh Police of District Superintendents, which, we believe, are to be filled up by outsiders "unemployed Company's Officers of experience."—*Oudh Gazette, Sept.* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Letters from down country inform us of unusually heavy rain having fallen during the last three or four days, which may possibly account for the irregularity in the arrival of the daks.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 20.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's steamer *Indus* arrived at Kotree with two heavily laden barges from Mooltan on the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., and left at 1 P. M. on the 16th for Ferozepore, with three barges laden with Government beer (Fifteen hundred Hogsheads.) The steamer *Sutlej* left Ghizree on the morning of the 10th instant with two barges for Mooltan and Ferozepore.—*Id.*

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Information has been recently received from Colonel Durnsford, to the effect that the alarm regarding the appearance of a body of Garrows in the Jynteah forests is a false one, and that no rebels were really seen at the time mentioned. In consequence of this we hear that instructions have been forwarded to all the subaltern officers on the frontier not to relax their vigilance, but at the same time to make the most careful enquiries so as not to give false alarms. In official language, the government has the honor to request, &c., that they will not cry "wolf!" so often. We dissent from these instructions; for where such people as the Garrows *et hoc genus omne* are concerned, the cry of *wolf* can scarcely be too often raised and attended to. There is no knowing when these savages will not make their appearance, and a warning repeated a little too often is far better than no warning at all. We trust, if only for the sake of the government lime-quarries and the "persons of substance" who are called upon to speculate therein, that the subordinate officers on the frontier will not only keep a sharp look-out for the wolf, but be ready to give him a warm welcome when he does come.—*Englishman, Sept.* 16.

JAPAN.

Whatever may be the tendencies of the Japanese Government—and they would appear to be anti-social and anti-commercial enough—it cannot repress the tendency of its subjects to disembarrass themselves of their past isolation, and enter into communion with the hitherto excluded family of nations. The steamers *Lancefield* and *Feiry Cross*, so well and favorably known on the Calcutta and China line, have been sold, not to the Japanese Government as erroneously reported, but to a trading and commercial association of natives of Japan, who are about to run them in the China and Japan line, keeping up a constant communication between the two countries, and carrying freight like the ships of any other nation. It appears that, whatever may be the political events which the future may develope in Japan, a return of the people to their former condition of exclusiveness is impossible.—*Englishman, September* 16.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

GENERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A General convention of Sunday school teachers in London has been commenced, in imitation of similar meetings which have long been periodically held in America. The proceedings were begun on Sunday by a series of special services, which were held in different parts of the metropolis for the benefit of the children; and last night there was a preparatory tea party and meeting at the Sunday School Union, Old Bailey: Mr. Alderman Abbis in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Watson, jun., secretary of the Union, read an introductory address, in which he stated that the idea of commencing these conventions was mooted at the Yorkshire conference of teachers in April, 1860; but the occurrence of the International Exhibition this year suggested the propriety of giving the *reunion* a more general character; and there were now present delegates, not only from every part of the United Kingdom, but from America, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, and other quarters of the globe. Mr. Watson commenced his paper by an amusing sketch of the mental culture of the community just before the days of Robert Raikes. The popular ignorance at that period was only too closely connected with a low moral tone. In the last century there was in the metropolis at least nine times as many houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in proportion to the number of inhabitants than there were now. Gambling had also reached a frightful height; and they might form a just idea respecting the sort of after-dinner talk which prevailed in good society from the simple fact that the chaplain was always expected to withdraw with the ladies. The prevalence of high waymen was also known: but what was more surprising was that in the works of the most distinguished writers of contemporary fiction, those men were always spoken of with a kind of sympathy. The religious feeling of the age was no higher than might have been expected from such facts, even amongst the nonconformists. The different aspect which the nation now presented ought to be a subject of devout thankfulness; and Mr. Watson said he was supported by the authority of Lord Mahon, and of other distinguished authors, in attributing a great portion of the improvement to the exertions of Robt. Raikes and his successors. In London, Sunday schools owed their origin to Mr. Wm. Fox and Mr. Jonas Hanway, whose memory as a philanthropist would long outlast his fame as a traveller. Now there was a surprising change both in the condition of the universities, and in the manners of society. The country had passed through the most stirring political crises without danger; and a large portion of the population were now going through a period of unparalleled suffering with a fortitude and a resignation which had excited general admiration. The establishment of the Tract Society, which had disseminated 959 million publications, and of the Bible Society, which had circulated 70 million copies of the Word of God, was attributable to the spread of Sunday schools. There were now three millions of the rising generation in this country who were every week brought under religious instruction, and it was therefore no wonder that it should have been found practicable to extend to the working classes political privileges which they had never enjoyed before. And for this improvement the credit was equally due to the church of England and to the different dissenting bodies. Dr. Paley had well said that true godliness by no means flourished most in places where there was no difference of opinion, for that very difference had a tendency to provoke discussion, and to keep alive an interest in religion. Mr. Watson was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his essay.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick (of Dublin) said that, having been invited to read a paper on the position of Sunday schools in Ireland, he had made a recent tour in that country for the purpose of collecting facts. Having briefly sketched the commencement of the movement (which was begun in 1770 by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a curate in the county of Down), the rev. gentleman proceeded to quote copiously from his notebook. There were now upwards of 21,000 protestant teachers and 233,000 scholars in Ireland. (Hear. hear.) The Roman catholics held catechisings in all their chapels, and he should not wonder if the number of children attending them reached eight hundred thousand or a million. Saving, however, that they were held on a Sunday they had no claim to be placed in the same category as the schools which were in communication with this convention. At the present time there was one protestant Sunday scholar in 27 of the gross population; but excluding the Roman Catholics the proportion was 1 in 4¾. In England, according to Mr. Mann, the proportion was only one in 7½, so that there was a large balance, after all, in favour of the sister country. (Hear.)

The Rev. James Inglis, author of "Sabbath School and Bible Tracts," next addressed the meeting on the subject of Scotland. It was difficult to ascertain how or when Sabbath schools first commenced; but from a very early period there was a great deal of family teaching. Formerly, in Glasgow, when a young man wished to be married he went to the minister, who examined him as to his qualifications to become the head of a family. (Loud laughter.) In 1756 a Sabbath school was founded by a minister, who continued it for fifty years, and that school was still in existence. (Hear, hear.) The Sabbath school in its present form, however, was a seedling, wafted by the warm south wind from Gloucester in 1782 (Hear, hear.) There were now 40,000 teachers in Scotland and 400,000 children, besides about 80,000 young people who were instructed in ministers' classes. At the first introduction it was much opposed both by the church and the states. Some ministers declared that teaching by laymen was a breach of the Fourth Commandment, and threatened any one that joined in it with being cut off from the communion of the Church. Now, however, Sabbath school teaching had no more earnest supporters than the Scottish clergy. (Hear, hear.) After first there was a singular prejudice against female teachers. In 1820, out of 1,700 teachers only 140 were women, so slow were people to find out what, when discovered, seemed self-evident, namely, that none were better qualified or more successful teachers of a Gospel of love. Now at least half the teachers were females. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman having given many other curious details as to the earlier history of Scottish Sunday schools, affirmed that on the whole the great object of Sabbath school teaching in the northern half of this island was the conversion of souls through the instrumentality of God's Word. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. J. Hartley apologised for the absence of Mr. Hugh Owen, who was to have spoken for Wales, but who, having accidentally taken a wrong train, had been unable to arrive in time to attend the meeting.

The convention will be continued till Thursday. —*Daily News, Sept.* 2.

Sunday Schools.—Last evening one of a series of meetings, in connexion with a general Sunday School Convention, which is now being held in London, took place in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, a Nonconformist, acting as chairman. The committee of the Sunday School Union, anticipating the presence in London, during the Exhibition, of large numbers of the friends of Sunday schools, had embraced the opportunity of holding a general convention for the discussion of measures bearing on their improvement and extension at home and abroad. There was accordingly a large gathering last night principally of ministers and members of the various Dissenting congregations in the metropolis, and representatives were also present from America, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Australia. First of all an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, of Illinois, in which he dwelt on the relation of the Sunday school to the Church, and showed that among the various religious bodies throughout America, the Roman Catholics excepted, the Sunday school was regarded as an integral and indispensable part of a Christian Church, its nursey, in fact, and in which the lay element found the most appropriate field of labour. Mr. W. C. Chapin, of Massachusetts, furnished some details descriptive of the present state and prospects of the institution in America. As nearly as could be ascertained, he said, taking the entire population of America, the free and the slave, and including the Mormons, they had in their Sunday schools about one in every eight of the whole community. The Catholics there, as a rule, had no such schools, though in some of the larger cities they had been forced by example into adopting them. In the State of Massachusetts the attendance on the Evangelical Sunday schools was as one in seven of the entire population, or, excluding the Roman Catholics, about one in 5⅜. That, he believed, was about the proportion throughout the New England States and in some of the Northern and older ones. In the city of New York, with a population of about 1,000,000, the Sunday school attendance was about one in 11. He showed how much the institution was kept alive by the custom of holding annual conventions of Sunday school people in about 20 of the Northern States. The Rev. H. Paumier, speaking for France, said there were about 600 Sunday schools, nearly 400 of which belonged to the Reformed Presbyterian Churches, 29 to the Lutherans, 58 to the Independents, 29 to the Methodists, nine to English congregations, seven to Baptists, and one to Calvinistic Methodists. There were still, however, 20 departments in France in which there were no Sunday schools at all. The chief difficulty with which the movement had to contend lay, he said, in the scattered state of the Protestant population there, citing as an instance that the congregations of some Protestant clergymen resided in three different departments. Nevertheless, the number of Sunday schools was constantly increasing, and it was becoming a fashion in some parts of France to be a Sunday school teacher among people of quality. The Rev. Professor Nagel, of Neuchatel said Sunday schools had existed in French Switzerland for more than 30 years. In Geneva there were about 650 children in attendance on those of the evangelical churches, and some 1,566 children, divided into classes, were accustomed to attend five catechetical services. In the city of Neuchatel there were now 776 Sunday scholars, without reckoning about 400 infant scholars, in a population of from 7,000 to 8,000, of which about 1,000 were Roman Catholics and Jews, and 2,000 were Germans. In the canton of Neuchatel, with a population of about 75,000, there were about 90 Sunday schools, with from 4,000 to 5,000 children. The Rev. R. Malan, Moderator of the Waldensian valleys, followed in an eloquent speech in French. He observed that while the institution of Sunday schools was a necessity for the church, it was a twofold necessity for that of Italy, for there the Roman Church had ruined everything—family, conscience, and society, for the reconstitution of which they in the valleys looked to the Gospel alone. The Waldensian Church, by the grace of God and the help of English friends, had not failed in its mission. They had Sunday schools in all the old parishes of the valleys, as also at all their missionary stations, from the foot of Mont Blanc to the foot of Etna. In 1849, when a deputation came from Tuscany to the valleys requesting that a missionary might be sent there the first step taken on his arrival in Tuscany was to commence a Sunday school, which was held in the house of the Madiai. It was not without deep emotion that he (M. Malan) recollected on entering the room the first thing he heard was two children repeating, in the beautiful words of the poet Dante, the truths they had learnt from the Bible. He estimated that about 2,000 children attended the Sunday schools in the valleys, the instruction in which was based on the Bible. He spoke in terms of affectionate eulogy of the labours of the late General Beckwith, adding that the Waldensian Christians felt the deepest gratitude for the warm interest which England had taken in their ancestors and themselves for centuries, and he trusted that the ties which united Italy to England would be drawn closer and closer in proportion as civil and religious liberty and the principles of the Word of God acquired more and more power in his country, where England was regarded as the bulwark of freedom. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson, of Sydney, furnished some particulars as to the progress of Sunday schools in Australia, in which, he said, at least 110,000 children were being educated, or 1 in 12 or 14 of the population.—*Times, Sept.* 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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